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AUTHOR Borglum, Karen
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ABSTRACT

Designed for use with secondary level learning disabled students and slow learners, this guide contains materials for familiarizing students with the Iowa Basic Driver's Manual. The following materials are included: pre- and posttests, chapter tests, vocabulary drills, worksheets to accompany each chapter of the Iowa driver's manual, and answer keys for all items. The unit is easily adaptable to driver education in other states. This document is one of a collection of materials from the Iowa Area Education Agency 7 Teacher Center project. (LP)

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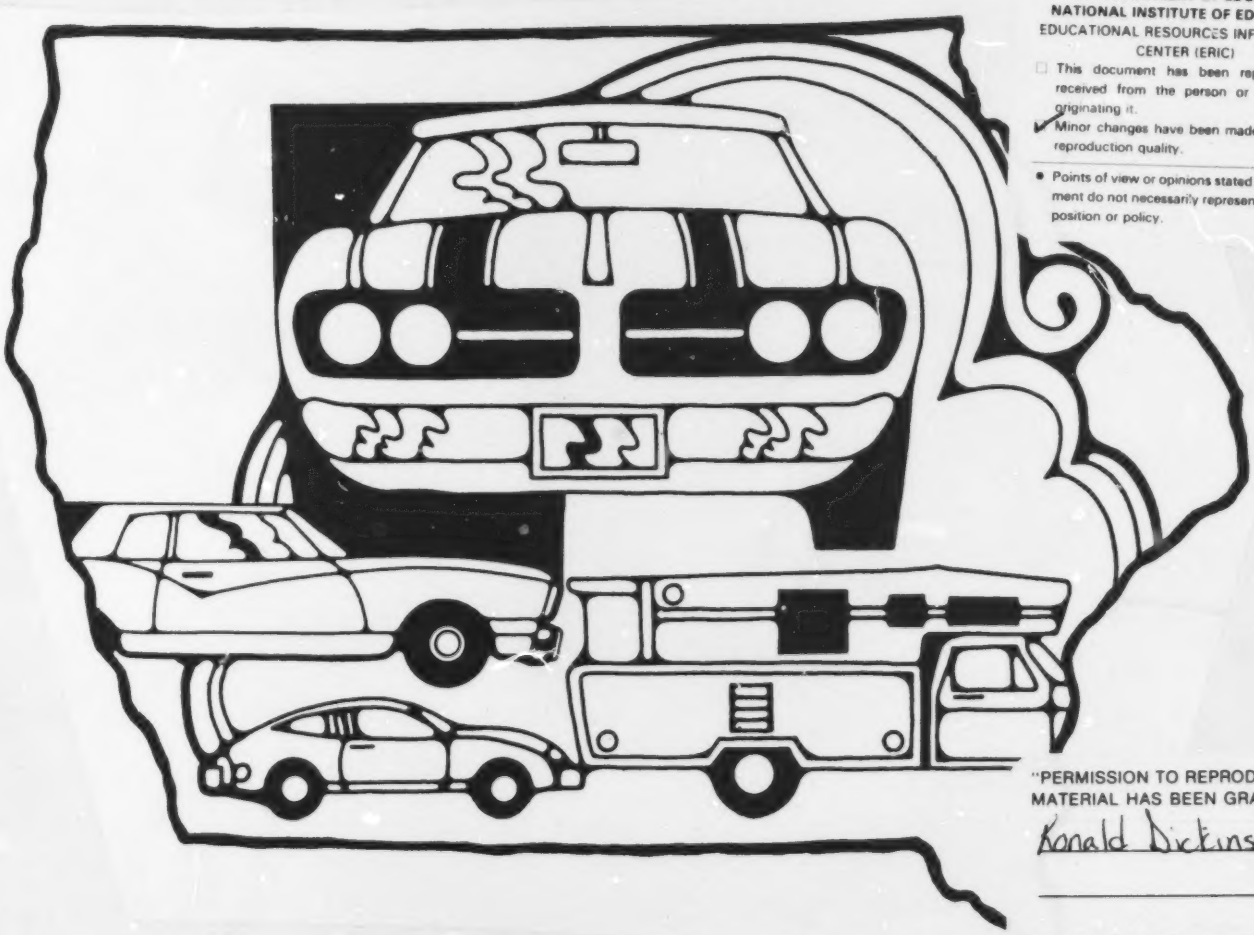
Basic Iowa Driver's Manual



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Teacher Guide

SP 015 257

DEVELOPED BY:

KAREN BORGLUM
RESOURCE TEACHER
PLAINFIELD SCHOOLS
PLAINFIELD, IOWA

SPONSORED BY:

THE TEACHER CENTER
NELLIE GARVEY SCHOOL
2201 E. MITCHELL AVENUE
WATERLOO, IOWA 50702

AREA EDUCATION AGENCY 7

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Teacher Center Policy Board Chair - Doris Mauer
Teacher Center Director - Diane Gibson, Ed. D.

Ronald Dickinson, Ed. D.- Chief Administrator, AEA 7

TEACHER'S GUIDE

(For use with the Basic Iowa Driver's Manual)

Included in the Teacher's Guide are the chapter tests and the answers to all the chapter tests including the pre and post test. Also, there is a list of vocabulary words for each chapter that the student will need to know so that he can fully comprehend the chapter. All vocabulary words are typed in italics and for the most part, defined in the text. Finally, there is a worksheet to go with each chapter which sequentially reviews the information found in each chapter. The answers to all of the worksheets are found at the end of the booklet. It is advised that the regular driver's manual be used as a supplement, particularly when studying the signs, since color plays an important role in determining the signs' meaning.

Note: These booklets were designed to be used with the learning disabled student, disabled reader, slow learner, or with students with low ability levels. However, it could be used with an average student. It is the intent of the author to convey as clearly and simply as possible all the information needed to pass an Iowa written driver's license exam. Any segment of this booklet can be reproduced for use in the classroom.

Karen Borglum

Teacher Center

PRETEST

Iowa Driver's Training Manual

Mark T for true and F for false:

1. If you're under 18, you need only to show proof of your full name and birthdate before applying for your first Iowa permit or license. _____
2. Driver education is optional in Iowa to get your license before age 18. _____
3. The new owner of a used car must have it inspected. _____
4. Registration papers must be kept with your vehicle at all times. _____
5. SMV symbols must be displayed only on motor vehicles traveling 25 MPH or less. _____
6. When moving 45 MPH or less, turn signals are required at least 100 feet before turning. _____
7. The safest turnabout is the three-point turn because you must look for traffic in all directions. _____
8. Headlights should be used only at night time. _____
9. Persons with epilepsy cannot be licensed to drive in Iowa. _____
10. Immediate and future proof requirements do not apply to Iowa non-residents. _____

CHAPTER 1 TEST

Mark T for true or F for false:

1. All Iowa residents must take a knowledge exam when applying for a driver's license for the first time. _____

2. If you're under age 18, you need only show proof of your full name and birthdate before applying for your first Iowa permit or license. _____

3. Knowledge tests are required only once - when you apply for your first license or permit. _____

4. All types of driver's licenses expire on the licensee's birthdate with 30 days driving grace period. _____

5. Driver education is optional in Iowa to get your license before age 18. _____

6. Passenger car registration fees depend on size, weight, and model. _____

7. The new owner of a used car must have it inspected. _____

8. Out-of-state inspections are not honored in Iowa. _____

9. A chauffeur needs an operators license to drive a passenger car for personal use. _____

10. Registration papers must be kept with your vehicle at all times. _____

CHAPTER 2 TEST

Mark T for true and F for false:

1. Warning signs are orange diamonds. _____

2. SMV symbols must be displayed only on motor vehicles traveling 25 MPH (40 km. p.h.) or less. _____

3. Broken white lines separate traffic moving in the same direction. _____

4. Left turns on red are permitted at any intersection without a "No Left Turn" sign. _____

5. When moving 45 MPH (72 km. p.m.) or less, turn signals are required at least 100 feet (30 m) before turning. _____

6. According to the two-second following rule, you must drop back and increase your distance if you count one second between your car and the one ahead. _____

7. The safest turnabout is the three-point turn because you must look for traffic in all directions. _____

8. Correct use of your sideview mirror can eliminate all blind spots. _____

9. When entering the freeway, you must yield to all vehicles whether or not they slide left to the next lane to make room for your entrance. _____

10. Identify these sign shapes:

a._____ e._____

b._____ f._____

c._____ g._____

d._____

CHAPTER 3 TEST

Mark T for true and F for false:

1. The best way to counteract hydroplaning is to brake hard. _____
2. Headlights should be used only at night time. _____
3. In Iowa you are considered legally intoxicated if you have more than 10% of alcohol in your blood. _____
4. You may refuse to take an alcohol test without penalty when requested by a peace officer. _____
5. Persons with epilepsy cannot be licensed to drive in Iowa. _____
6. You must prove your financial responsibility as the driver or owner of the motor vehicle at the time of an accident or after a suspension or revocation for a conviction or unsatisfied judgement. _____
7. Immediate and future proof requirements do not apply to Iowa non-residents. _____
8. There are four ways you may lose your license in Iowa: cancellation, suspension, revocation, and as an habitual offender. _____
9. To be reinstated after your license has been revoked, you must take and pass all tests, buy a new license, and, in most cases, pay a reinstatement fee. _____
10. Traffic convictions in another state apply to your Iowa record. _____

POST TEST

Iowa Driver's Training Manual

Mark T for true and F for false:

1. Knowledge tests are required only once - when you apply for your first permit or license. _____

2. Driver's education is optional in Iowa to get your license before age 18. _____

3. Out-of-state inspections are not honored in Iowa. _____

4. When entering the freeway, you must yield to all vehicles whether or not they slide left to the next lane to make room for your entrance. _____

5. Broken white lines separate traffic moving in the same direction. _____

6. When moving 45 MPH or less, turn signals are required at least 100 feet before turning. _____

7. Correct use of your sideview mirror can eliminate all blind spots. _____

8. In Iowa you are considered legally intoxicated if you have more than 10% of alcohol in your blood. _____

9. Persons with epilepsy cannot be licensed to drive in Iowa. _____

10. There are four ways you may lose your license in Iowa: cancellation, suspension, revocation, and as an habitual offender. _____

MOTORCYCLE TEST

Mark T for true and F for false:

1. An Iowa driver's license must be validated for motorcycle use to legally operate a motorcycle on any Iowa streets or highways. _____
2. Mopeds do not require any registration. _____
3. The left wheel track is generally the safest position to ride your motorcycle. _____
4. Lean away from your motorcycle to keep your balance when taking a turn. _____
5. The state pays for the safety inspection of your motorcycle. _____
6. You are required to have two brakes, one front and one in the rear. _____
7. Helmets are required by law. _____
8. Motorcycles are entitled to use the whole traffic lane. _____
9. Three motorcycles traveling side by side is illegal. _____
10. As your speed increases, so does the degree you must lean on your motorcycle while turning. _____

Key for Tests

Pre Test

1. F
2. F
3. F
4. T
5. F
6. T
7. F
8. F
9. F
10. F

Post Test

1. F
2. F
3. F
4. T
5. T
6. T
7. F
8. T
9. F
10. T

Test #1

1. T
2. F
3. F
4. F
5. F
6. F
7. F
8. F
9. F
10. T

Test #3

1. F
2. F
3. T
4. T
5. F
6. T
7. F
8. T
9. T
10. T

Test #2

1. F
2. F
3. T
4. F
5. T
6. T
7. F
8. F
9. T
10. A. Railroad
    B. Warning
    C. Yield
    D. Regulatory or Guide
    E. No Passing
    F. Stop
    G. School

Motorcycle Key

1. T
2. F
3. T
4. F
5. F
6. T
7. F
8. T
9. T
10. T

Note: This could be put in Teacher's Manual, along with ditto's on worksheets.

Could tell students to color code vocabulary words.

DRIVER EDUCATION VOCABULARY

CHAPTER 1

1. legal name -
2. identity -
3. consent -
4. confirmation -
5. Temporary Operator
6. chauffer -
7. waived -
8. expires -
9. registration -
10. title fee -
11. odometer -
12. penalties -
13. enforcement -
14. inspection -
15. out-of-state -
16. honored -
17. safety glass -

CHAPTER 2

1. octagonal -
2. pentagon -
3. prohibition -
4. checkpoint -
5. tailgating -
6. intersection -

7. oncoming -
8. braking -
9. pedestrians -
10. blindspots -
11. MPH -
12. SMV -
13. Freeway or Interstate -
14. ramp -
15. acceleration lane -
16. turnabouts -

CHAPTER 3

1. visability -
2. hydroplaning -
3. intoxicated -
4. marijuana -
5. OMVUI -
6. convicted -
7. revoked -
8. epilepsy -
9. convulsions -
10. seizure -
11. financial responsibility -
12. non-residents -
13. future proof -
14. cancellation -
15. violation -

16. suspension -

17. habitual -

18. negligence -

19. DOT -

20. mandatory -

21. revocation -

22. habitual offender -

23. reinstatement -

CHAPTER 4 - Motorcycle Unit

1. wheeltrack -

2. staggered formation -

3. lock -

4. downshift -

5. clutch -

6. throttle -

7. disengage -

8. broadside -

CHAPTER 1 - WORKSHEET

1. Why does a state require people to get driver's licenses?

2. List the 3 types of tests you will be required to take:
   A.
   B.
   C.

3. What form must your parents sign to give you permission to drive?

4. What is the permit called that will let a 14-18 year old drive by himself under certain conditions?

5. How does an Operator's permit differ from a Probationary Operator's Permit?

6. What is the name of the license most adults have?

7. Who must have a used car checked to see if it will pass inspection?

8. What 2 documents (papers) should you keep in the car at all times?

9. List the five types of lights you will need:

10. What brakes do you need?

11. How far must your horn be heard?

12. What does the muffler do?

13. Why should you wear a safety belt?

14. Does the law require you to wear a safety belt?

CHAPTER 2 - WORKSHEET

1. Why should you be able to recognize the basic shape of the traffic signs?

2. How does the meaning of a yellow broken line differ from a white broken line?

3. Why should you use the 2-second safety rule?

4. Why is it dangerous to just use your car mirrors when checking what is coming from behind you?

5. When you park on a hill, what way should you turn your car wheels when parking uphill_____ ____ _____, downhill_____ ____ _____.

6. Outline the 4 steps you take in parallel parking:

   1.
   2.
   3.
   4.

7. After you park your car, what two things do you need to set?
   1.
   2.

8. List three things or places you should not park in front of:
   1.
   2.
   3.

9. How far ahead should you signal when you are moving slower than 45 MPH?_____feet. How far ahead should you signal when going faster than 45 MPH?_____feet.

10. What lane do you enter when you make a left turn?

11. How many seconds should you allow to pass another car when going 55 MPH?

12. When passing, what should you be able to see in your rearview mirror before you pull back into the right lane?

Chapter 2 Worksheet continued

13. What should you do when you see flashing lights and hear the sirens of an emergency vehicle?

14. Are non-motor driven vehicles required to display a SMV sign?

15. What is a freeway?

16. Name the 3 kinds of turnabouts:

    1.
    2.
    3.

17. List 2 ways you can save money when driving:

    1.
    2.

CHAPTER 3 - WORKSHEET

1. List 3 conditions which make driving more dangerous:
   1.
   2.
   3.

2. At what % of alcohol in your blood are you considered intoxicated?

3. What does OMVUI stand for?

4. What could happen if you refuse to take an alcohol test?

5. What is the purpose of the Financial and Safety Responsibility Act?

6. What is the general reason people have their licenses suspended?

7. Do driving offenses committed in another state count against your Iowa license?

CHAPTER 4 - WORKSHEET (Motorcycle)

1. Can you get a motorcycle permit without having first gotten your driver's permit?

2. Is a motorcycle required to pass a safety inspection?

3. What are the advantages of riding in the right wheel track?

4. What is the advantage of riding in the left wheel track?

5. Why is it important to have both front and rear brakes working?

6. When you downshift, why should you go through all gears?

7. When should you shift when making a turn - before, during, or after?

8. Describe two illegal passes.

9. How should you try to meet an obstacle?

10. If a tire blows, should you try and brake?

CHAPTER 1 - ANSWERS FOR WORKSHEETS

1. To make sure drivers know driving rules.

2. A. Vision
   B. Knowledge
   C. Driving Tests

3. Consent and confirmation form

4. School license

5. Operator has had driver's education, probationary has not.

6. Operator's License

7. Seller

8. Registration and inspection

9. 2 head lights, 1 tail light, turn signal light, light by license plate

10. footbrake and parking brake

11. 200 feet

12. Stops excessive noise

13. Prevent injury

14. No

CHAPTER 2 - ANSWERS FOR WORKSHEETS

1. If you don't have time to read them, you will have a general idea of what lies ahead.

2. White separates traffic moving in the same direction, yellow separates traffic moving in the same direction

3. Make sure you will have enough time to stop if car ahead stops suddenly.

4. You have blind spots.

5. Uphill - away from curb
   Downhill - toward the curb

6. 1. Signal stop - pull 18 inches from car ahead of space
   2. Turn your wheel right, back up, keep foot on brake
   3. When car ahead is clear, turn wheel left and back slowly until you are very close to car in the rear
   4. Turn wheel sharply right and move to center of space. Car should be 18" from curb

7. Safety brake, gear selection in park

8. Fire hydrants, fire stations, stop signs, hotels, theatre, railroad crossings, by an intersection (any common sense answer)

9. 100 feet, 300 feet

10. First lane right of the center line

11. 10 seconds

12. Front tires of the car you passed

13. Pull to right side of road until it has passed

14. Yes

15. A freeway has controlled access (entrance and exit ranps) has 4 or more lanes, 2 in each direction, minimum and maximum speed limits.

16. Around the block, U-turns, and 3-point turns

17. Step lightly on gas pedal, drive light weight car, have car in good running order, tires have correct amount of air (or another answer if it makes sense)

CHAPTER 3 - ANSWERS FOR WORKSHEETS

1. Darkness, snow, ice, rain, fog - again common sense
2. 10 %
3. Operating a motor vehicle while under the influence
4. Your license could be revoked
5. To make sure people have money to pay for damages if they are involved in an accident
6. They show they have been careless drivers
7. Yes

CHAPTER 4 - ANSWERS FOR WORKSHEETS

1. Yes
2. Yes
3. Better on narrow roads, more visibility, but not good for city driving
4. Avoid center oil slick and avoid the car ahead blindspot
5. Wheels could lock
6. In case you have to speed up in a hurry
7. Before the turn
8. Pass car in same lane it's moving in, ride between 2 lanes
9. Head on
10. No

CHAPTER 1 - ANSWERS FOR WORKSHEETS

1. To make sure drivers know driving rules.

2. A. Vision
   B. Knowledge
   C. Driving Tests

3. Consent and confirmation form

4. School license

5. Operator has had driver's education, probationary has not.

6. Operator's License

7. Seller

8. Registration and inspection

9. 2 head lights, 1 tail light, turn signal light, light by license plate

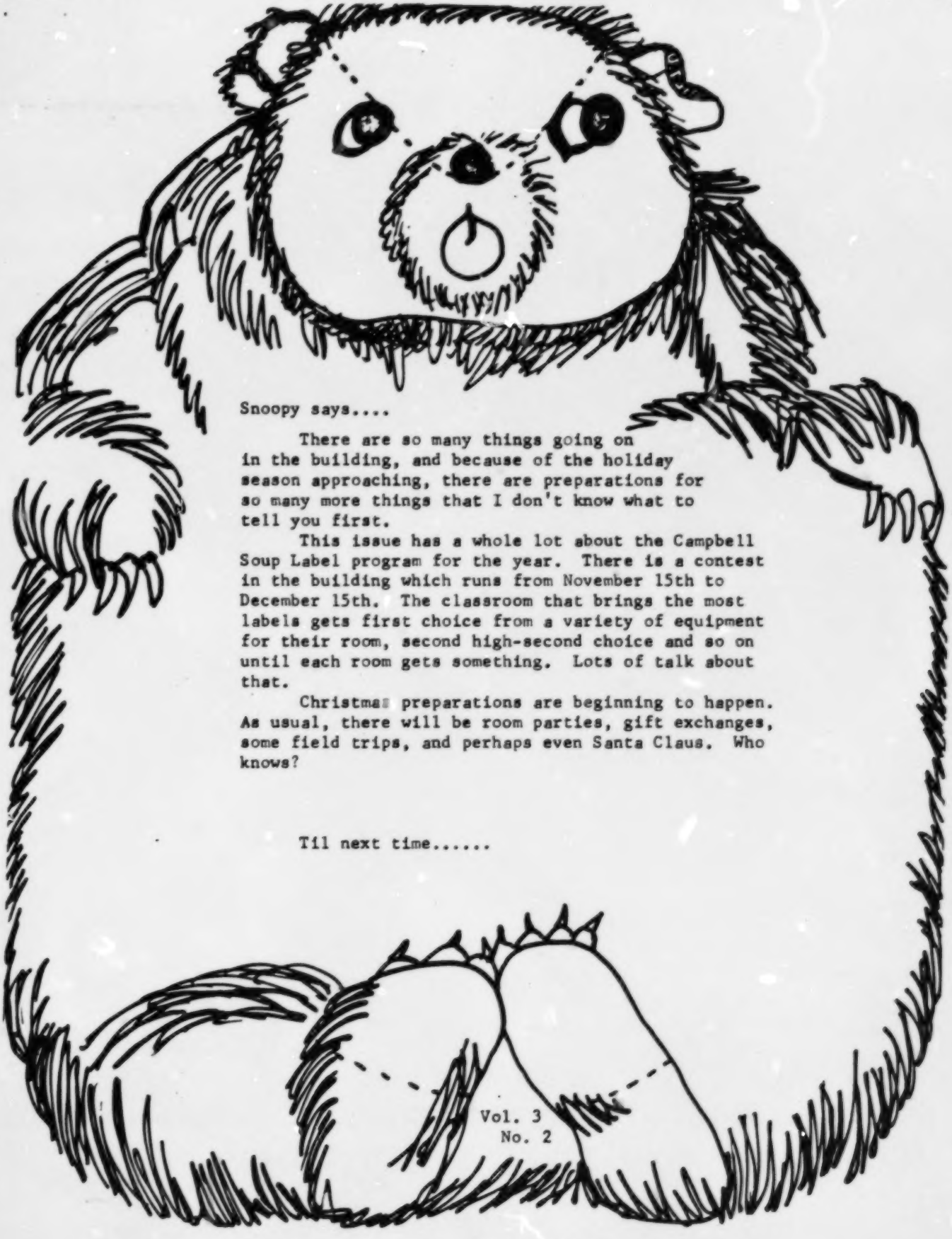
10. footbrake and parking brake

11. 200 feet

12. Stops excessive noise

13. Prevent injury

14. No



Snoopy says....

There are so many things going on in the building, and because of the holiday season approaching, there are preparations for so many more things that I don't know what to tell you first.

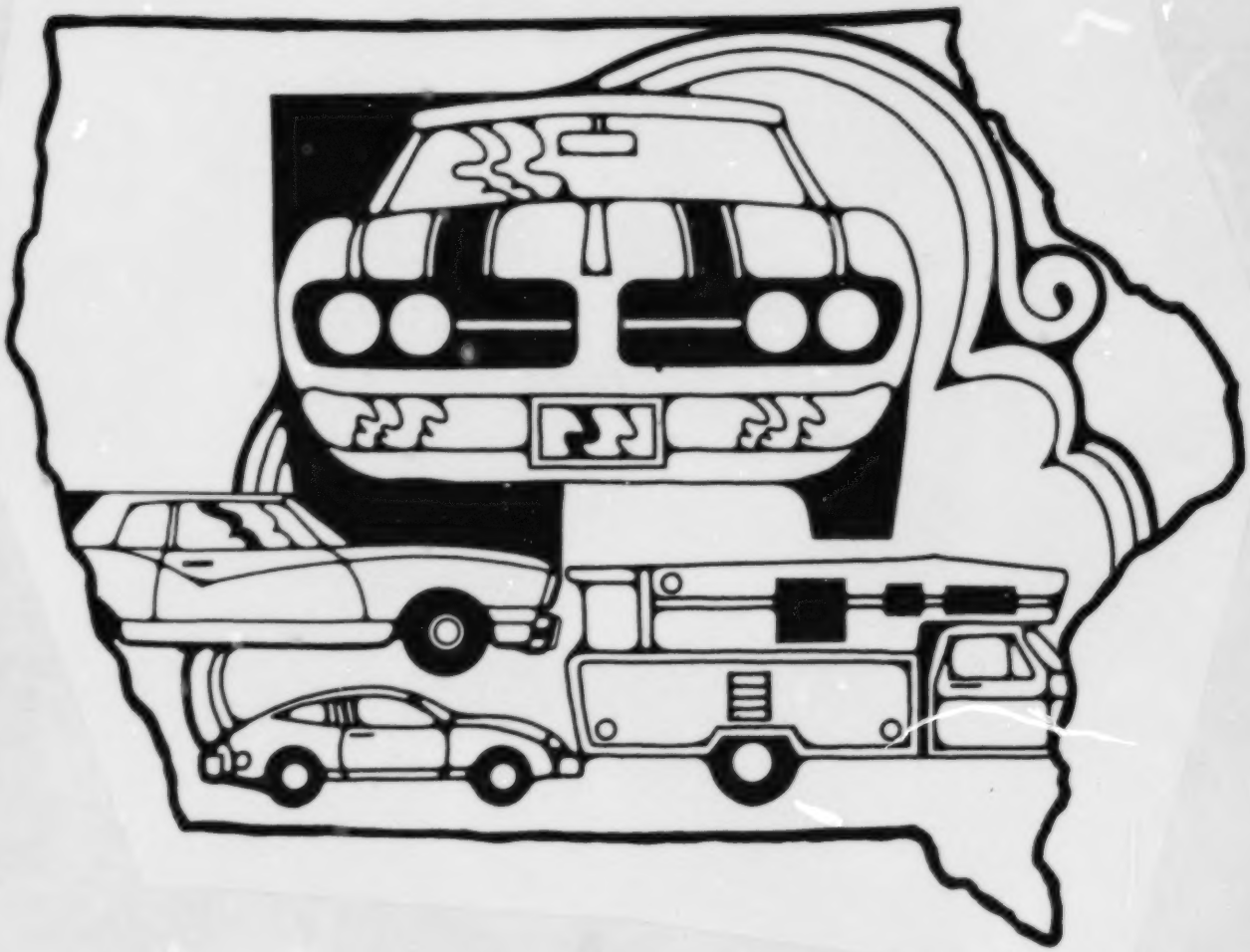
This issue has a whole lot about the Campbell Soup Label program for the year. There is a contest in the building which runs from November 15th to December 15th. The classroom that brings the most labels gets first choice from a variety of equipment for their room, second high-second choice and so on until each room gets something. Lots of talk about that.

Christmas preparations are beginning to happen. As usual, there will be room parties, gift exchanges, some field trips, and perhaps even Santa Claus. Who knows?

Til next time.....

Vol. 3
No. 2

Basic Iowa Driver's Training Manual



Student Handbook

by
Karen Borglum–Resource Teacher

INTRODUCTION

This booklet will give students the information they will need to know to pass a knowledge test when applying for a permit or license. There are four chapters.

The first chapter is about rules for getting your license. The second chapter covers common road signs. The third chapter is about accidents and ways you could lose your license. The fourth chapter is about what you need to know to get your motorcycle license.

The wording of this manual was made as clear as possible but some of the more difficult vocabulary was left in because the student will need to recognize some of these words when taking the actual driver's license exam.

Karen Borglum
Plainfield High School

The writing and printing of this manual was sponsored by

The Teacher Center
Nellie Garvey School
2201 E. Mitchell Avenue
Waterloo, Iowa 50702

Chapter 1

Why do we need driver's licenses?

It's a way the state can make sure all people who drive know how to do it properly. You can't drive legally without a license.

There are three kinds of tests you must take to get your license:

1. Vision is checked to find out how well you see.
2. Knowledge of the rules of the road are tested. All people in Iowa must take this test when applying for their first license.
3. How well you can actually drive a car will also be tested.

If you are under 18, you must have proof of your age and who you are (your *legal name* or *identity*). Your parents must sign a form saying that they give you permission to drive (called a *consent* and *confirmation* form). If you are over 18, you must give them something which legally has your full name and birth date on it.

Types of Licenses:

1. Instruction Permit: You must be at least 14 years old. You must pass knowledge and vision tests. If you are 14-16, you must drive with a teacher or parent. If you are 16-18, you can drive with anyone over 18 who has a license. This permit cannot be used for driving a motorcycle. Cost: $3.00

2. School License: There is also a special type of license for 14-18 year olds which lets them drive by themselves back and forth to school only.

3. Temporary Driving Permits: (*Operator*) If you are 16-17 you must have taken a driver's education course. You must pass a vision and knowledge test. The driving test may be *waived* if you have passed Driver's Education. It's the same as a regular license, but it is good for only one year. If no Driver's Ed. course is offered or if you have to quit school, you will need to get permission from the principal or superintendent to apply for your temporary driving permit (Probationary Operator). Cost $5.00

4. Operator's License: This is the license most driving adults have. It must be applied for 15 days before your temporary permit expires. If you wait 30 days after your temporary permit expires or if you are from another state, you will have to take another knowledge exam. Vision tests are required. It expires 4 years from your birthday. Cost: $5.00 for two years or $10.00 for four years.

5. Chauffer's Permit & Licenses: These are needed by persons who drive for a living such as truck drivers, bus drivers, cab drivers. In most cases you must be 18. Cost: $6.00

Below is an example of the consent form that your parents must sign:

Form 430018
7-78

PARENTS' WRITTEN CONSENT TO ISSUE PRIVILEGE TO DRIVE

(Read Reverse Side Before Starting)

THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION TO BE GIVEN UNDER OATH

I, Mr. or Mrs. _____ hereby request that the Department of Transportation accept the application of my _____ (son-daughter-ward) whose date of birth is as follows, for the privilege of operating a motor vehicle upon the public highways subject to such restrictions as may be necessary in the issuance of the license. I certify that the following description is true.

Minor's Full Name _____
First Middle or Maiden Last

Street No. or Rural Rt. _____

City or Town _____ Zip _____

TYPE

Month Year

I hereby certify that all [illegible] application are true.

Minor Applicant's Usual Signature _____

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION 80 IOWA

WRITE IN INK

I, Mr. or Mrs. _____ agree, that this affidavit shall be our written consent to proceed with the issuance of an instruction permit, or before the issuance of a motorized bicycle license, temporary driving permit, operator's license, or restricted chauffeur's license prior to age 18, that this affidavit shall also be my written consent to proceed with the issuance of the license.

Parent's Signature _____
First Name Last Name

Sworn and subscribed to before me by Mr. or Mrs. _____

at _____, County _____ Iowa, this _____ day of _____, 19 ___.

_____ Notary Public

You Cannot:

1. Operate farm equipment more than 2 miles from your farm without a license.
2. Let someone else use your license.
3. Use another person's license to drive with.
4. Use a false name when applying for a license.
5. Keep a license which has been suspended, revoked or cancelled.

Registration:

All cars must be registered. Fees for this depend on the weight, size, and value of your car. The *title fee* is always $2.00. If you are getting a new car, the dealer will take care of getting the license plates. If the car is used, the seller must have the car checked before he sells it. The *odometer* is checked. (This tells how many miles the car has been driven.) The car will not pass inspection if it is unsafe to drive.

All moving vehicles must be registered. You must keep the registration with you in the car at all times.

Your license plates expire on December 31. You can renew them any time between December 1 and January 31. *Penalties* start February 1 and *enforcement* begins March 15. (You can have your driving rights taken away if you do not have plates.)

Inspection:

Iowa requires new vehicles and those having their titles transferred to have an inspection. This is a check to make sure your car is safe to drive. Many *out-of-state* inspections are *honored* in Iowa. You must check this if you are buying a car from out-of-state.

When you get your car inspected a sticker will be put on the front windshield, behind the rearview mirror. The sticker tells the date your car was inspected. You will also receive a pink copy of the inspection form. This you should keep in the car. The original copy and the title go to the county treasurer's office. There are 3 categories your car may be in. "Pass" means your car is OK, "Warning" means your car is just barely safe enough to drive, and "Rejection" means your car is not safe enough to drive on Iowa roads.

Equipment:

1. Lights: You need two head lights in the front and one red light in the rear. All must be visible from at least 500 feet. Blinking turn signals and

a white light by the back license plate are also needed.

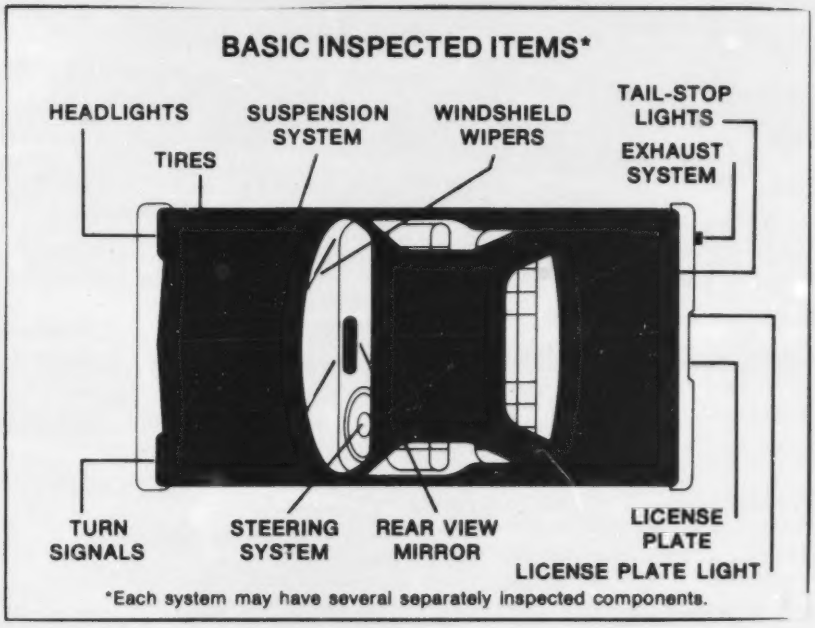
2. Brakes: You need two separate brakes, the footbrake and the parking brake.

3. Horn: must be heard 200 feet.

4. Muffler: needed to stop anyone from making too much noise.

5. Rearview Mirror: needed to see 200 feet behind.

6. Windshield: must be made of *safety glass* (glass which does not shatter easily). Windshield wipers are also required.



7. Safety belts must be in all newer model cars. The law does not state that you must wear them, but they do help stop bad injuries. It is best to wear both the lap belt and the shoulder harness.

Chapter 2

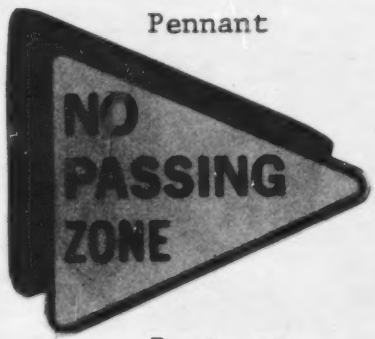
SIGN REVIEW, TURNING AND SIGNALING

Shapes and Their General Meanings:

Octagonal

Triangle

Pennant



Diamond

Warning

Rectangle

Regulatory

Pentagon

School Crossing

Circle

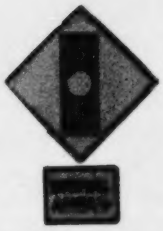
Railroad Crossing

Crossbuck

Symbols have replaced many word signs. The following are some symbols which are often used:

Different Common Signs:

Watch for People Walking



Signal Ahead

Merge
(Cars going into the main road must yield)

Two-Way Traffic

Curve

Merge Left
(Two lanes of traffic will become one)

Divided Highway

Divided Highway Ends

4-Way Intersection

Slippery When Wet

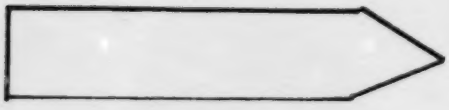
Hill

Low Clearance
(Be sure what you are driving is not too tall)

STANDARD COLORS FOR SIGNS

RED:
Stop or *Prohibition*

GREEN:
Direction or guidance

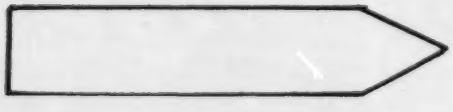


BLUE:
Motorist Services

YELLOW:
General Warning

WHITE:
Regulation

ORANGE:
Construction Warning



BROWN:
Recreation & Scenic
Guidance

The lines that run down a highway all have certain meanings. Here are some of the most common:

- - - - - - - - - - - - - -When these are white, they separate traffic moving in the same direction.

- - - - - - - - - - - - - -When these lines are yellow, they separate traffic moving in opposite directions.

_____A solid yellow line generally means no passing.

Hand Signals:

Stop or Slow Down

Left Turn

Right Turn

Traffic Lights:

RED--STOP

YELLOW--CAUTION OR STOP

GREEN--GO

Flashing red light - make a complete stop and go when safe.

Flashing yellow light - go ahead very carefully. You do not need to stop.

Two Second Safety Spacing:

1. Pick a *checkpoint*, like a sign, driveway or parked car.
2. Start counting seconds as a car ahead passes the checkpoint.
3. Stop counting when your car reaches the checkpoint. If it takes you less than 2 seconds for your car to reach the checkpoint, you should increase your following distance (drop back farther and check again).
4. If it takes more than 2 seconds to reach the checkpoint, you have a safe following distance.

Driving Practices

Backing Up:

Don't just use the car mirrors. You should turn your body to the right and look out the rear window. Move the steering wheel in the direction you want the rear end of the car to go.

Parking On A Hill:

Downhill - turn wheels toward the curb.

Uphill - turn wheels away from curb.

If there isn't a curb, turn wheels toward the roadside.

Parallel Parking:

1. Signal stop. Stop even with car just ahead of space, 18 inches away from the car next to you.
2. Back up slowly. Turn wheel to the right and head back toward the car behind the space. Keep foot on brake.
3. When your car is clear of the one in front, turn wheel hard to the left. Keep on backing slowly until you almost touch the car in the rear.
4. Finally, turn the wheel sharply right and pull forward. Your car should be in the center of the space. Your wheels should be 18 inches from the curb.

General Parking:

Make sure your car is out of the traffic flow. Don't leave your engine running when you are not in the car.

Do set your safety brake.

Do set your car in park.

Do take your keys out.

Be sure and never park in the way of fire hydrants, stop signs, fire stations, entrance to hotels or theater, railroad crossings, "No Parking Zones', or by an *intersection.*

Proper Turning:

Signal at least 100 feet if you are going slower than 45 mph, 300 feet if you are going faster.

Right turn:

1. Signal and move close to right curb.
2. Turn into the right hand lane, staying close to the corner.

Left Turn:

1. Signal and move as close to the center lane as is safe.
2. Move to the center of the intersection keeping your wheels straight.
3. Turn and enter the first lane right of the center line.

Passing:

1. Check for *oncoming* traffic.
2. Allow 10 seconds to pass while driving at 55 mph; more time is needed if you are going slower.
3. Check your blind spot.
4. Signal.
5. Move left and pass.
6. Go back to the right lane only after you can see the front tires of the car you passed in your rear view mirror.

Never Pass:

1. When coming to the top of a hill.
2. On a curve.
3. 100 feet from a bridge or tunnel.
4. 100 feet from an intersection or railroad crossing.
5. If it causes you to go off the road.
6. A stopped school bus.
7. In a "No Passing" zone (solid yellow line in your lane).

Braking (Stopping):

Always make sure you can stop in time. How fast you can stop can be affected by the weather. When the roads are icy or wet it takes longer to stop. The faster you are going the longer it takes to stop. Remember -- faster than 55 mph is against the law!

Who Has the Right of Way:

Emergency vehicles - a vehicle which has flashing lights and sirens. If you hear one or see one, you should pull to the right side of the road and stop until it has passed.

Intersections - the car to the right has the right of way when two cars meet at the same time.

Always yield to *pedestrians* (people walking).

Always yield to a stopped school bus which has its stop arm extended and red lights flashing.

Some General Information:

Tailgating: When someone follows behind you too closely.

Blindspots: Areas to the side where you cannot see if someone is coming towards your rear. Also you should try to stay out of the blindspot of the driver in front of you.

55 *MPH*: This is the fastest you are legally allowed to drive.

SMV: Slow Moving Vehicle - the symbol of an orange triangle that must be displayed on all vehicles that move less than 25 MPH. This includes tractors and animal drawn carts. The sign must be seen 500 feet.

Changing Lanes:
Always look for traffic approaching from behind before you move. Use both your mirror and turn your head around. Signal before you move. Do not slow down. Check for other cars using the same lane while actually moving to another lane.

Freeway or *Interstate* Driving:

A freeway has controlled access (only certain places you can get on). It has many lanes of traffic going in both directions and minimum and maximum speed limits.

When you get on, you must yield to other vehicles, whether they move to another lane or not. You should try to get on the freeway driving about the same speed as cars already on. The *ramp* you use to get on the freeway is called an "acceleration lane". If it's not very long, you should wait until there is a good sized gap between cars before you attempt to get on.

You should signal before getting off at an exit ramp, but never slow down until you are actually on the ramp.

Freeway Signs: Signs with 2 digit numbers like I-80 are connecting highway routes.

Signs with 3 digits go into an area or city and end.

On Highway Signs:

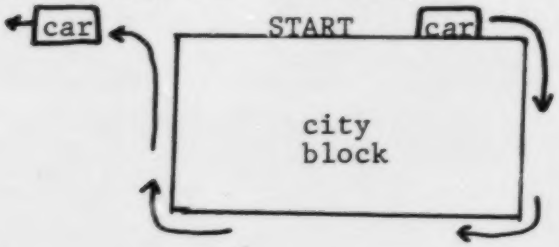
Even numbers go east-west.

Odd numbers go north-south.

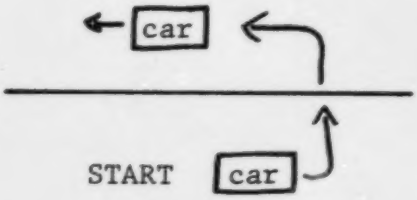
Turnabouts:

There are times when you are not headed in the direction that you want to go. There are three ways you can change your direction:

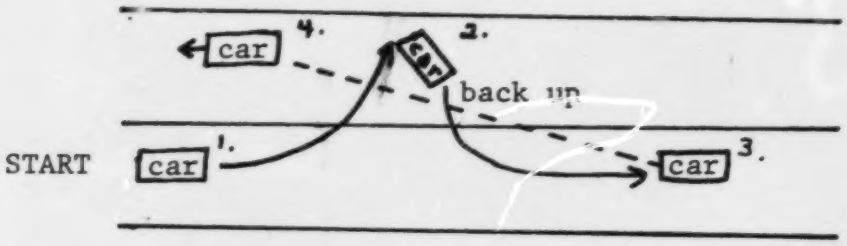
1. Around the block: This is the safest way to change directions. First turn right and then circle around. This avoids most left turns.



2. U-Turns: These aren't legal everywhere because they require wide streets.



3. The Three Point Turn: This is the most difficult turnaround and should be used only when the road is too narrow for a U-turn and when you cannot drive around the block.



Ways to Save Money When Driving

Pretend you have a raw egg between your foot and the gas pedal. A heavy foot on the gas pedal pours fuel into the engine which is not completely burned.

The heavier your car is, the more gas it uses per mile.

Make sure your car is in good running order.

Make sure your tires have the right amount of air in them.

Chapter 3

Conditions which make driving more dangerous:

1. Night driving: More than twice as many accidents happen at night. Mainly this is due to poor *visability* - you can't see as well.

2. Fog also limits how far you can see and makes it harder for the driver to judge distances. This is true of snow and cloudy days. In all these cases, it is good to turn on your low beam headlights night or day to increase your visability.

3. *Hydroplaning*: This occurs when water gets between the road and your tires. It is dangerous because your tires can't hold the road. You have no *traction*. You should slow down and keep your wheels turned in the direction you want to go. Putting on your brakes won't help because you don't have any traction.

4. Headlights: You should have them on from sunset to sunrise. At night you should dim your brights 500 feet before you meet an oncoming car. You also use dims when you are 200 feet from the rear.

5. Drinking and Driving: The best advice is DON'T. The effect of alcohol depends a lot on how much you weigh. The less you weigh the greater the effect of the alcohol. You are considered *intoxicated* (drunk) if you have more than 10% alcohol in your blood stream. If you have 3 or 4 drinks in one hour, you could be at the 10% level.

6. *Marajuana* (POT): There is some proof that smoking pot will affect your driving. Your judgement is not as accurate. There are currently no tests to show levels in your body. But smoking pot is against the law and is something you shouldn't do even if you are not driving.

7. *OMVUI*: This means operating a motor vehicle while you are under the influence. You can have your license taken away if you are *convicted*. You can refuse to take an alcohol test to determine how much alcohol is in your blood stream. If you refuse, your license will be *revoked* (taken away for 120 days to one year.) If you drive while your license is revoked, you could be put in jail for 30 days or fined $100. You can also be ordered to take a drinking driver's course which you will have to pay for.

8. *Epilepsy*: This is an illness which can cause small or large *convulsions* which could seriously affect driving ability. You can get a driver's license if you can furnish proof from a doctor that you have not had a seizure for one year.

9. *Financial and Safety Responsibility Act of 1947*: If you are in an accident which has caused $250.00 in damages you must tell the office that issues drivers livenses. If you don't do this within 72 hours, your license could be suspended. It doesn't matter who caused it, you still must file. You should also call the closest police.

   Also, you must show that you have some way of paying for the damages if you caused the accident. The payment can either be cash or insurance of some sort. If you cannot show *financial responsibility* within 60 days, your license and your registration can be taken away. If your license has ever been suspended or revoked because you have been convicted of a crime, before you get your license back you must prove you have a way of paying for an accident which might happen. This is called "*future proof*". This also applies to people who do not live in Iowa (*non-residents*).

Ways you can lose your license:

A. *Cancellation*: Your license can be taken away if it is discovered you gave untrue information when you applied for your license. You can also lose your temporary permit if you are convicted of a moving traffic *violation*.

B. *Suspension*: Your license can be taken away. Some reasons for suspension are:

   1. *Habitual* recklessness or *Negligence*. If you have more than 2 moving violations in one year, your license can be suspended for 90 days.
   2. Habitual Violator. If you have more than 2 moving violations in one year, your license can be suspended for 90 days.
   3. If the *DOT (DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION)* knows you have been charged with a crime that will cause you to lose your license if you are found guilty, they will suspend your license until charges are settled.

4. You can have your license suspended for a long time if you:

   -commit 2 moving violations 1 year after you have had a habitual violator suspension
   -commit more than 6 moving violations in 3 years
   -convicted of drunken driving within 3 years after attending drinking drivers school because of a former conviction of drunk driving
   -if you in some way cause 3 accidents with a motor vehicle in 1 year
   -if you are involved in 5 accidents in one year
   -if you are a drunk or take drugs a lot
   -if any sickness of the mind or body causes you to be an unsafe driver

5. Your license can be suspended for 30 days if you change it, give false information to be put on it, or use someone else's license.

C. *Mandatory Revocation*: Your license will be taken away if you kill someone with your vehicle, commit a crime using your car, failure to give aid if you are in an accident, convicted of drag racing, or convicted of reckless driving.

D. *Habitual Offender*: If you commit any of the above more than once you are considered a habitual offender. If you're charged with being an habitual offender and you drive anyhow, you could be put in prison. If your license is revoked, to get it back (*reinstatement*) you must pass all tests, buy a new license, and pay a reinstatement fee. If you are convicted of committing traffic violations in another state, they will transfer to your Iowa record.

Chapter 4

WHAT YOU NEED TO KNOW TO GET YOUR IOWA MOTORCYCLE LICENSE

Licensing: You must pass a written and driving test which is about motorcycles. Your Iowa driving permit is not enough to permit you to drive a motorcycle on the highway. You can get a motorcycle permit without having gotten your drivers permit. You can get a school license which is good for motorcycle driving just to school and home.

Registration:

You must pay a $10.00 registration fee. You will get a plate to put on the back of your motorcycle.

Inspection: As with a car, all motorcycles being registered for the first time must pass inspection. The owner pays for the inspection.

Equipment:

1. Brakes: You must have at least one brake operated by the foot and another by the hand. The brake should be able to stop the cycle within 30 feet when you are going 20 MPH.

2. Lights: You have to have a headlight, tail light, stop light and license plate light.

3. Horn: Which can be heard for 200 feet.

4. Helmets: These are not required by law, but they do protect you.

What lane to use:

Motorcycles are entitled to the full lane. But there are some advantages to riding in the right wheel track or the left wheel track. The tracks are where the right or left wheel of the car would go.

Right Wheel Track: This is better for riding on narrow roads. It increases the visibility of your cycle. It is not so good for city driving. A car driver could open his door right in front of you. If you drove into the door, it would be like driving into a brick wall.

Left Wheel Track: The general rule is to keep in the left wheel track. Then you can avoid the center oil slick and makes it less likely you will be in the blind spot of the car ahead of you.

If you are traveling in a group, a *staggered formation* or single file is recommended. Staggered means alternating between left and white wheel track positions. Riding more than 2 side by side is illegal. When following a car or another motorcycle, use the two-second rule.

Braking: You need both front and rear brakes to stop well. If only one brake is used, your wheels could *lock*. It helps to *downshift* and use the gears to assist you in braking.

Stopping: When you must do it quickly, there is a way you can do it without locking your wheels. You use the front and rear brakes at the same time. You disengage the *clutch* and close the *throttle*.

Downshifting: You should shift through all the gears as you slow down or stop. This lets you have power to go fast quickly if you have to. You can skip gears if you have to. If you are not going slow enough when you downshift, your wheels may lock.

Turning: Shift gears before a turn. Shifting during a turn may cause a skid.

While turning:

1. Slow down before entering the turn.
2. Keep a steady speed while turning.
3. Lean in the direction of the turn.
4. Speed up when leaving the turn.

Left Turn:

1. It should be made from the left wheel track.
2. Signal well in advance (at least 100 ft.)
3. Reduce speed.
4. Stop at crosswalk until oncoming traffic is clear so you won't get caught in the middle of traffic if the light turns red before you get into the intersection.
5. When way is clear, turn and finish in the left lane, left wheel track.

Right Turn:

1. Keep in left wheel track before you begin to increase your visibility.
2. Check traffic and move to the right lane.
3. Keep close to curb, slow down before you enter the turn. Make sure you do not hit the curb by staying at least two feet from it.

Turns at High Speed:

As your speed increases, so does the degree you must lean. Keep your body in line with the motorcycle.

Sharp Turns:

Lean your motorcycle further than your body. Keep speed high enough to keep control of your cycle.

You must signal 100 feet before turning at speeds under 45 MPH and 300 feet at speeds faster than 45 MPH.

Passing:

Never pass a car in the same lane that it is moving. Never ride between 2 lanes to pass another vehicle.

BOTH ARE ILLEGAL!

Stuck Throttle:

1. *Disengage* the clutch first. You must keep it this way until you stop or the throttle is free.
2. Turn the throttle. This may free it.
3. If it doesn't free, push the kill button or wait until you stop to turn off the engine.

Passengers:

Don't try to carry a passenger until you're fairly experienced. A passenger makes it harder to keep the cycle up and keep it balanced. To adjust, you should:

1. Go slower
2. Slow down earlier
3. Allow more following distance

Tell passengers:

1. Get on after you have started the engine
2. Sit forward without crowding and hold on
3. Keep feet on the pegs
4. Lean with you when turning

Tips for Cyclists:

The best thing you can do is to keep your motorcycles where others can see it. Try not to ride in another's blind spot.

Intersections are dangerous. Make yourself seen.

Bright clothing like red, yellow and orange help make you easier to see.

Riding over objects - Potholes, Railroad Tracks:

You should try to hit head on. If you hit them at an angle, the front wheel could be twisted and your cycle could become out of control.

Hold the handlebars hard. Rise off the seat and use your legs to cushion the shock. Keep your speed up. Do not brake as you hit the object.

Blowouts:

If a front tire blows, steering will be hard.

If a back tire goes, the cycle will *broadside*.

If a tire blows:

1. Hold handlebars tightly
2. Don't use brake. Let cycle coast to a stop
3. When cycle slows, go towards roadside.
   If the front tire blows, shift weight back.
   If it's the rear tire, stay where you are.